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REACTION TO MOSCOW SUMMIT MEETING, 28 Jun

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Summit

LD301006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0230 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- Under the heading "The Answer to the Key Question of Our Time," today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes about the meeting of the party and state leaders of socialist countries:

"The meeting of the highest representatives of the parties and states of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR in the Soviet capital, and its results, have generated deep satisfaction and lively approval in the GDR. Our people welcomes with all its heart the joint statement from Moscow -- the new, great initiative for improving the world situation and banishing the dangers of a nuclear inferno.

"In view of the destabilization in interstate relations caused by the confrontation and arms drive course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially of the United States, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community of states again show themselves to be determined defenders of the fundamental, vital interests of all peoples.

"The hopes of all peace-loving people are rightly directed toward the policy of socialism, which is based on the loftiest sense of responsibility for the fate of our planet, toward its constructive proposals, toward a positive turn in international relations, and toward practical steps for arms limitation and disarmament. It is of the greatest importance for mankind that today the socialist community is the strong power of peace that does not and will never permit the destruction of the military-strategic balance with its devastating consequences, a military blackmail of the peoples by imperialist reaction.

"The people of the GDR are striving with all their might to see that war never again takes place on German soil. For this the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany must be prevented. For this, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, peace must be created on our continent with ever fewer weapons, until Europe is finally free from nuclear and other means of mass destruction.

"It is because of this that the people of the GDR stand as one behind the Moscow appeal to the reason and realism of all responsible people in the world to waste no time and to prevent the worst. Our thanks go to the delegation from our republic, led by Erich Honecker, for the work done at the meeting to safeguard peace, together with the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

"In their joint statement, the participants in the meeting present to all states and peoples a clear analysis of the world situation. They reaffirm the assessments and conclusions made at the beginning of this year by our alliance's Political Consultative Committee Political Declaration at its Prague Meeting. The determination of the peoples, of all progressive and peace-loving forces, to halt the arms race and go over to disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, is growing. On the other hand, the negative factors affecting international relations and aggravating the situation have been more evident recently. This is apparent, above all, in the following four areas:

"1. The arms drive. The United States and some of its allies are stepping up the arms race and want to achieve military superiority.

"In the FRG and other West European states, they are establishing bases for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles. They are implementing programs for the production and siting of new strategic land, sea, and air-based nuclear weapons. They are developing cosmic weapons systems for carrying out strikes against targets in space and on Earth. They are creating as a matter of principle new conventional arms systems which, in view of their tactical specifications, are close to being means of mass destruction. They are driving arms expenditures ever higher.

"2. The blocking of negotiations. The arms drive course has its counterpart in the prevention of progress in all bodies concerned with arms limitation and disarmament. This applies to the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms in Geneva, and to the Geneva Disarmament Committee and to the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. Statements on alleged flexibility are used by the NATO states as a cover for heating up the arms race.

"3. The hardening of confrontation. The aggressive imperialist circles are systematically seeking to aggravate the international situation through their policy of strength and diktat, of confrontation between states, and of increasing aggressive actions. They are strengthening their attempts at interference in the internal affairs of socialist and many other countries. They are undermining mutually advantageous economic relations. They are waging hostile campaigns against socialism.

"4. Spreading centers of tension. The aggressive forces are stirring up existing and creating fresh centers of military tension and crisis situations in various parts of the world. They are waging an undeclared war against a number of independent states and are forcing upon them a military presence which runs counter to their national interests. They oppose legitimate demands to set up a new international economic system and are further deepening the gap in the economic development of the countries.

"This imperialist policy contradicts the basic interests and striving of the peoples of our continent and all other continents. Impressive evidence of this are the numerous mass demonstrations and meetings of parliaments, scientists, doctors, and representatives of wide social circles such as the recent world assembly 'For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War' in Prague.

"Just as the participants of the Moscow meeting seriously evaluate the situation that has arisen, they also express their decisive conviction in the joint declaration that the continued dangerous development of the situation, the world's sliding into a catastrophe, can and must be prevented. They renew in this respect the comprehensive proposal that they put forward at the beginning of the year in their action program, contained in the Prague Declaration, for reducing international tension and eliminating the threat of war.

"Continuity, realism, and constructiveness characterize the socialist states' peace policy. They will allow nothing to divert them from this course, which is aimed at the great goal of preserving life and saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust. The constructive nature of this position is manifest in the fundamental, resolute rejection of a nuclear arms race and of all military rivalry in general. Not a single world problem, including the historic clash between socialism and capitalism, can be settled by military means, they note resolutely.

"What must be done to avert the threat of war and to steer the course of international events onto the path of detente and improving international relations?

"The participants at the Moscow summit regard the ending of the arms race as quickly as possible and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, as being the key current issue. Everything must be done to achieve these vital goals by means of negotiations. Of utmost importance is the elimination of the threat of nuclear confrontation on our continent. One of the most urgent measures on the road to a Europe free of nuclear weapons is therefore at the very least, an agreement precluding the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western European countries and providing for appropriate reductions of the medium-range missiles present in Europe in order to maintain a balance at the lower possible level. The party and state leaders wholly support the corresponding Soviet proposals. The appeal goes out from Moscow to do everything possible to achieve an agreement this year based on mutually acceptable proposals.

"As far as the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms are concerned, these could be steered into constructive channels with both sides strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security, and a mutually acceptable agreement could be facilitated that would serve to consolidate world peace.

"It is further necessary to begin as soon as possible the talks on banning the siting of any kind of weapons in space. Extending the arms race to space must be prevented.

"Some of the most urgent measures in the interests of peace and security include an immediate freeze on all nuclear arms possessed by the nuclear powers, particularly the USSR and the United States; a commitment by nuclear powers, who have not already done so, not to be the first to use such weapons; immediate direct negotiations on an agreement not to increase military expenditures from 1 January 1984, and afterward to take steps toward mutual cuts [in military expenditure] in practical terms, and to use the funds released for economic and social development, including support for developing countries; and a practical examination of the proposal for a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and on upholding peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states which is open to all states."

"The states represented in Moscow also called for negotiations on the creation of nuclear-free zones on the European Continent. They stressed the need for concluding the Madrid conference in the shortest possible time with positive results, with the convening of a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. In the continuity of the process started in Helsinki, they see an important contribution to strengthening the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world, in accordance with the expectations of all peoples.

"The participants in the meeting support maximum efforts to achieve specific agreements on ending the arms race and on an improvement in the international situation, for businesslike negotiations in a constructive spirit, and for steps which promote a productive atmosphere. They issue the call urging that nothing which might complicate the negotiations be done. They explicitly oppose steps to expand the NATO sphere of action or to create any kind of new military-political groupings. Again they declare that they themselves are not striving to expand their own alliance and that they have no intention of taking steps toward this.

"By supporting a rapid and constructive solution of all pressing problems, the states represented at the Moscow meeting both clearly and unequivocally state that in the interest of peace and their security in no circumstances will they permit military superiority to be gained over them.

"Already at the time of his visit to the Soviet Army units stationed in the GDR, Erich Honecker said that if new American medium-range missiles appear on FRG territory and that of the other European states, contrary to all reason, the GDR will take the necessary measures for the stronger protection of socialism and peace in accord with its alliance obligations in the socialist military coalition."

"The joint declaration recalls the Helsinki Final Act. At that time all 35 participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- including all the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO States -- solemnly undertook to make detente in a universal sense into both a lasting and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process.

"The participants in the meeting used this great task as their starting point. They address an urgent appeal to the NATO member states and to all the countries of the world, 'to consider rationally and objectively the threatening tendencies of current developments in international relations and to draw conclusions which are determined by reason and which correspond to the most basic interests of mankind.'

"They declare their readiness 'to unite their efforts with all states, regardless of their social system, as well as with all those forces which work for strengthening peace and international security, to undertake practical steps to prevent the worst from happening.' The joint declaration urges in conclusion: 'Time is short!'

"That is a solemn appeal which addresses a sense of responsibility and reason, an appeal which demands a response in kind. The NATO states above all will have to give an unequivocal answer to the realistic and constructive offer.

"It is beyond doubt that the Government of the FRG, which is going to be the main stationing country for the new American medium-range missiles, as is known, bears special responsibility in this situation. The FRG side repeatedly agreed with the view of the GDR that in our time there is nothing more important for both states than to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. Similarly it was said that it is necessary to create peace with ever fewer weapons. We say again: Those who are interested in good-neighborliness have to understand that this cannot flourish in the shadow of the American first-strike missiles and in an atmosphere of escalating chauvinism and revanchism. The political and territorial realities in Europe today are inviolable, the meeting stressed once again. The call from Moscow offers a great opportunity to change things for the better. It should not be squandered.

"All those who bear responsibility in world politics should now declare their colors. Peace will not be saved by hoping for a miracle but by considered, active, and joint action. In this respect the Moscow meeting offers new encouragement to all peace-loving forces.

"As far as we, citizens of the socialist German state, are concerned, we always act in accordance with the principle that love for peace is expressed in deeds -- in deeds which strengthen our workers' and peasants' state, which strengthen socialism and thus peace. This is truer than ever in the current international situation."

SED Politburo Statement

LD051845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 5 Jul 83

["Joint Statement by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers on the Results of the Moscow Meeting," ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin 5 Jul (ADN) -- The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers heard on 5 July, 1983 the report of the GDR delegation on the course and the results of the Moscow meeting of leading representatives from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. They were in full and complete agreement with the report and approved the work of the GDR delegation headed by the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers emphasized the great and far-reaching significance of the joint declaration by the participants of the Moscow meeting on 28 June 1983, which reaffirmed along with the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty of 5 January 1983 the position of principle of the socialist states to oppose with all available means the war policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, to put an end to the threatened slide of mankind into the nuclear catastrophe and to guide relations between East and West away from confrontation back to normal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The socialist states cannot watch inactively while the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States, not only continue their peace-endangering course of destroying the military balance of forces, but also escalate it. In the face of the serious escalation of the situation, they discussed measures on how international developments might be guided back to the path of detente and how the cessation of the arms race and progress towards disarmament, above all in the nuclear field, might be achieved.

The Politiburo and the Council of Ministers praised the Moscow meeting and its results as an expression of the firm intention of the fraternal parties and states to move closer together, and to strengthen their unity and cohesion. In view of the increased confrontation and arms-drive policy of the United States and NATO, as well as the increasing efforts by the imperialist states to put pressure on the socialist states, the allied socialist states confirmed their determination to prevent harm coming to socialism by joint action and to preserve peace for them as well as for all other nations.

The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers again urgently draw attention to the extraordinary danger created for the life of the peoples of Europe and further afield if the new American medium-range missiles are stationed in the FRG, England, Italy, and other West European countries.

The states represented at the Moscow meeting are convinced that it is not too late to avert this danger. The constructive proposals by the USSR at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in central Europe, which are fully supported by the GDR, are aimed at a mutually acceptable agreement on this question which is so significant for European as well as international security.

In agreement with the view of the 6th session of the SED Central Committee, the GDR again calls on the FRG Government to reconsider its position on this question, starting from the interests of the peoples in both German states and the special responsibility of the two states for peace, and not to put at stake what has been achieved over 38 years of peace in central Europe. Such a course of events is not desired by the GDR and its allies.

On the basis of the interests of peace and their security, they declare that if the American missiles are stationed in Western Europe, they will do everything necessary to preserve the military strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO states.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers draw special attention to the proposals contained in the Moscow joint declaration on the most urgent tasks of arms limitation and disarmament, especially with reference to the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the freezing of nuclear arms by all nuclear arms states, and the banning of nuclear weapons being stationed in space. Part of this is the proposal to start with the practical discussion of their initiative for the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of force and peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty states and NATO.

With this the socialist states are pointing to practical ways, even under the current complicated international conditions, to reduce the danger of war and to strengthen the security of all states. The Politburo and Council of Ministers affirm the readiness of the GDR to work together with all states, irrespective of their social order, as well as with all forces that support the securing of peace and international security.

PAP Press Review

LD301025 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 30 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 30 June -- Commenting on the meeting of the leaders of seven socialist countries in Moscow, the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that "the socialist states represented in Moscow became the advocates of the supreme interests of our entire continent, the entire world, by pointing to the need to contain the dangerous development of the international situation, to stop the threatening catastrophe.

"The Moscow statement listed the key tasks which must be solved without delay in the striving for this goal. And the key problem of our times -- as it is put straight in the statement -- is the immediate cessation of the arms race and transition to disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere.

Striving first and foremost to liquidate the threat of confrontation on our continent, the Warsaw Treaty leaders place special stress on the need for at least such an agreement which would rule out the deployment of new American missiles in West European countries and would provide for an appropriate reduction of the medium range nuclear missiles existing in Europe to ensure parity at as low a level as possible.

"The Moscow statement also manifested full support for the Soviet proposal aimed at just reduction medium range nuclear missiles." [as received]

PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU in today's commentary "The Most Important Matters for the World" wrote that "at the meeting of leaders of the seven socialist countries in Moscow a document of extraordinary significance was adopted. The significance of the document is not only forejudged by its content and the forum at which it was adopted, but also by the time in which it was published, the time marking a half-way of a year called by publicists a 'missile year' or a 'year of a decisive turning -point'".

"The socialist countries once again gave an expression of the desire for the turning-point for peace to take place as fast as possible".

"The Tuesday statement of the socialist countries was received with interest and deep appreciation in Poland. A full contemporary interpretation of the attitude of the socialist community to the problem of maintaining peace and security, for the most important matter of the world is included in this significant document", concludes TRYBUNA LUDU.

Hungarian Commentary on Summit

WA111030 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The joint statement released and accepted by the seven leaders of the socialist countries, including our own, at the 28 June Moscow meeting is dictated by the responsibility for the fate of peace of our people and the future of mankind.

This position is based on the realities of the world situation and is both a warning and an appeal. It is a warning of the dangers: the proliferation of the destabilizing factors and the approach of a new wave of nuclear armament. This appeal for sober and sensible dialogue and agreement is in the primary interest of the survival of our civilization.

It Is Not Too Late

If the Moscow statement contained only this, then it would unmistakenly prove that goodwill, which has been present for some time on this side to resolve the open key questions of world politics. But the socialist countries, which had already proposed in the January Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact a comprehensive and very detailed program for the world public, will not stop at just a warning or an appeal for dialogue. But at the same time they underline those actions and first steps which they judge to be possible and necessary. They are proposing not just discussions, but also a basis for discussion.

The position to a certain degree came about at the 12th hour as the planned deployment of American missiles in Western Europe was nearing, and the time was approaching for the changes which would affect the foundations of security of the continent. The policy makers of the other side are fully aware of the fact that international affairs have their own Newtonian laws: every step is followed by a counterstep. The leaders of the socialist countries will not leave any doubt about this but they strictly set forth that they do not see or expect the solution in these countersteps. They hold that the way to peace is not through accelerating the arms race, but quite the opposite: through arms limitations and reductions and finally disarmament.

Of the European socialist countries at the meeting, it should be pointed out, there is not one which has not experienced the bitter suffering of the First and Second World Wars. Nor is there on the other side a NATO country which does not remember the horrors of those years. The fact that Europe in our gunpowder-filled world has been a continent of peace for more than 3 decades is our joint accomplishment. It would be a great misfortune to risk this. It is true that the border line between the two world systems -- the two rival military political alliances -- is drawn here, but it is also true that this does not necessarily need to lead to confrontation.

The leaders of the socialist countries do not infer from the dispassionate analysis of the situation that there is "no way out," but that it is still not too late to make the necessary efforts at the negotiating table.

The Moscow statement says: "There is need for at least an agreement that would exclude the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and one which would propose the reduction of the medium-range weapons in Europe to a necessary degree to assure the lowest level of the balance. There is a possiblity of reaching such an agreement if both sides show mutual understanding and political desire and if they bear in mind the universal interest of peace and security. The socialist countries want an agreement based on mutually acceptable proposals for both sides by the end of this year.

Preserving the Balance

Unfortunately, the progress of the Geneva talks so far shows only that the United States is concerned solely with its efforts to increase its own military superiority, even at the risk of endangering all of Europe. In the meantime, it has been forced into a special kind of maneuvering. In view of the unprecedented growing force of the antiwar and antinuclear movement, the United States' most faithful allies also believe that it will be useful to at least make the so far extremely rigid American policy appear flexible. These tactics cannot make us forget the greatest negative aspect of the American behavior in Geneva and also the new domestic first strike offensive armament program. It is using the negotiations as a facade for actual military preparations. According to the most recent statements of official American personalities, among them Vice President Bush, results in the Geneva talks can only be expected next year, following the beginning of the deployment of the missiles. This clearly indicates that on their part this matter has already been decided. The most recent reports about the technical preparations of the deployment simply reinforce this impression.

The authors of the Moscow statement, feeling these negative tendencies, said that they would not allow any attempts to gain military superiority. They insist on maintaining the present balance of power. This is a basic factor of peace and security. Moreover, this balance of power has not come about by itself. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima by the United States forced the socialist world into a nuclear race. The Soviet Union first of all made no small sacrifice to deprive imperialism of the military superiority that has always offered it the temptation to blackmail and to force its will. In this sense, the balance of power is an achievement which the socialist world cannot surrender.

On the other side of the coin, the theoretical standpoint greatly emphasized in the Moscow statement is that world problems cannot be solved by military means. Nor do we want to solve them militarily: Least of all do we want to use military means to solve the historical debate between socialism and capitalism. This can only be decided by socialist achievements, not arms. We have no need for a small war or a large war, nor for a limited war or a total war. We need peace so that we can work. Everyone knows that it is in the interest of socialism to have calm and ever increasing social, economic, and cultural development.

Constructive Proposals

This decision, which may be termed our "two-track decision," is increasing the credibility of the actions of the socialist countries when they call for negotiations and peaceful cooperation instead of moving toward confrontation. At the same time the Moscow statement strengthens the entire peace program expressed in the January Prague position. It points out those questions which are the most timely in the present situation. In a critical moment when stagnation has set in at the different forums of disarmament and arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, i.e., the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the socialist countries are offering a series of proposals to the other side which alone or together can further the negotiations. These are, for example, the freezing of nuclear stockpiling (as a first step between the Soviet Union and the United States), followed by the renouncing of a nuclear first strike, which the Soviet Union has already done publicly at the most recent special disarmament meeting of the UN General Assembly, and then, the concluding of a nonaggression agreement between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member countries. Officially it could be called the mutual renunciation of the use of military force, and the maintenance of peaceful relations, which would be open to other states as well. It could be called the logical fulfillment of keeping the sphere of activity of the two camps within the present framework, freezing military expenditures, and, finally, creating nuclear-free zones.

How can anyone with honest intentions find any real cause or reason to reject these proposals? There are no ulterior motives here. The drafters of the proposals themselves would be the happiest if finally they could be "taken at their word," and if they could prove that as participants in the agreement they seriously considered what they said.

Therefore, the Moscow statement calls on the NATO countries and the countries of the world in general to evaluate the dangerous negative characteristics of the development of the present international situation rationally and objectively and to draw a conclusion which is in the interest of mankind. The statement states: "The participant countries are ready to unite their efforts with those countries -- regardless of their sociopolitical system -- and with everyone who is in favor of peace and stabilizing international security and in favor of such practical measures which will prevent the worst. This opportunity must not be lost."

PPR'S OLSZOWSKI ON BLOC INITIATIVES, CSCE

LD091927 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 July -- Speaking at a voivodship PUWP committee meeting at Sieradz (central Poland) today, the Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski discussed Poland's standpoint on a number of current international problems.

Olszowski stressed the tremendous significance of the Moscow meeting of the leaders of socialist states, held on June 28, this year, which made a comprehensive review of the situation in Europe and the world at large.

The meeting had asserted, Olszowski said, that the confrontational course adopted by Western countries had, unfortunately, been corroborated by the results of the Williamsburg summit and the spring session of the NATO ministerial council in Paris, which contributed to a further increase in international tension.

Olszowski said that socialist countries could not and would not remain indifferent to the direct threat to international peace and security.

The leaders of the socialist countries had spoken in Moscow in favour of the indispensability of maintaining the present balance of power and for resolutely counteracting all attempts to upset it. That, said the foreign minister, referred particularly to the situation in Europe, which already now is a region of a high concentration of nuclear and conventional weapons.

The joint statement signed at the Moscow meeting, Stefan Olszowski continued, saw as a fundamental task to find such a solution at the negotiating table in Geneva which would result in the U.S. foregoing the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

The deployment of those missiles would cause a qualitative change of the situation by upsetting the strategic military balance. The participants in the Moscow meeting had renewed the proposals put forth by the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty on January 5, which were aimed to avert the dangerous trends stepping up tension in the world, and to promote a return to a policy of detente and cooperation, to curb the arms race and to promote disarmament. The participants called on the United States for a constructive approach in the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

He also said that the readiness had been expressed at the meeting to urgently embark on talks on banning the deployment of all kinds of weapons in outer space.

The minister went on to say that such matters as immediate freezing of nuclear armaments of the nuclear powers, and above all the USSR and the USA, and a no-first-use pledge with respect to nuclear weapons by those countries which possess them, were matters of utmost urgency. A concrete proposal in this respect was an appeal addressed to NATO member-states not to increase, beginning with 1984, military spending and to reduce it in the future, minister Olszowski reminded.

He said that the proposal had been renewed to draft and sign a treaty between the two military-political groupings on the mutual non-use of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between them.

The participants in the conference had underscored the importance of establishing atom-free zones in Europe and of a constructive and definite approach to the CSCE.

Socialist states, stressing their determination and unity of action, voiced and still voice their readiness to take up appropriate measures to avert negative trends in international politics. At the same time, they will be no means let anybody have a military edge over them.

At present, there is a particular need to combine all forces in the East and West to avert the threat of unleashing a new stage of arms race and avoid a nuclear catastrophe, with the intention to restore the lines and trends of development of international relations in tune with the vital interests of humanity.

Recent days have been also carrying some positive impulses. They are coming from Madrid. There are many indications that owing to a constructive and patient stand of socialist states and to cooperation with neutral countries, it seems possible that the CSCE meeting in Madrid may be crowned with a jointly approved document.

Our active attitude towards that meeting (?was) reflected in our submitting some important [word indistinct] including the motion to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The work of the Madrid meeting was carried out under sharp struggle when the U.S., in particular, wanted to make use of the so-called "Polish issue" to discredit the policy of detente. We firmly counter-acted this.

The more so Poland, with the sense of having made a positive contribution to the process process of detente, has the right to feel satisfied, and it welcomes prospects for a successful ending of the Madrid meeting and the resumption of European dialogue in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation.

ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS KOHL'S MOSCOW VISIT

AU081322 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 8 Jul 83

["Chancellor Kohl in Moscow" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 8 (ATA) -- Commenting on the four-day visit of West German Chancellor Kohl to Moscow and the talks he held with Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, etc, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT points out in an article that this time, the regular Soviet-German summit talks were held in a tense atmosphere of the relations between the East and the West. Both sides are swept over in a fierce wave of the nuclear rivalry in Europe and the world, while detente between the East and the West is marking a critical point. In these conditions, undoubtedly, a Kohl-Andropov meeting was expected with anxiety not only in Moscow and Bonn, but in other countries as well.

The newspaper underlines that many problems were put forth for discussion, from the Vienna and Geneva meetings up to Afghanistan. But the problems that dominated were two: the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe and the bilateral Soviet-German relations. In regard to the problem of Euromissiles, as it was expected, the disagreements were great. At a press conference given in Moscow, Kohl reaffirmed the West German stand for the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in his territory." West Germany, Kohl stressed, will go forward with the deployment to its territory of Pershing II missiles. In reply, Andropov stressed that "we will not give up from our stands, and will adopt efficient and immediate measures" which means that Moscow will increase its nuclear arsenal in the allied countries too.

If common language was not found in regard to the problem of Euromissiles, the opposite occurred in the talks on the economic Soviet-German relations, the newspaper stresses. In the system of the East-West economic relations, those between Moscow and Bonn occupy a privileged place. In this context, they have found a common language. Both sides were pleased with the stage reached in the economic exchanges and expressed the desire to further promote them. In their talks Tikhonov and Kohl agreed that a number of specific projects of collaboration be examined in the session of the joint Soviet Union-FRG commission to be held next autumn. For the realisation of these projects, big, middle and small West German firms may make their contribution.

The Soviet-German summit, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, served up to a certain degree, as a possibility to re-establish high-level contacts between Moscow and Washington. This is also the meaning of Kohl's statements that he had called on Andropov to examine the possibilities of a summit meeting with President Reagan and noticed that the Soviet leader showed interest in this idea. Likewise, these days Reagan stated that he had asked Shultz to hold "summit meetings on different questions" with the Soviet Union.

MLADENOV, OTHERS BID FAREWELL TO SOVIET ENVOY

AU081544 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, departed our country this morning. At Sofia railway station he was seen off by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Kiril Zarev, as well as by Nacho Papazov, chariman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and by other officials.

'OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT' ON HABASH VISIT

AU091346 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 9 Jul 83

["On the Visit of George Habash" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Mr G. Habash, secretary general of the front, paid a visit to Bulgaria from July 3 through 8, 1983, at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. The delegation had talks with a delegation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, headed by the chairman of the committee, Mr Slavcho Trunski and was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, reads the official announcement submitted for publication here.

The delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine informed the Bulgarian delegation of the latest developments on the political scene in the Middle East and on the activity of the front aimed at remedying the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the main condition for the successful struggle of the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces. It expressed deep gratitude for the political, moral and material aid Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people are rendering to the Palestinian people in their lawful and just struggle.

While reviewing world affairs, a great anxiety was voiced over the aggravation and worsening of the international situation through the fault of the American imperialism.

A strong condemnation was passed over the persisting Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples, the militaristic expansion of the American imperialism in the region of the Middle East and over the incessant provocations against Syria, and also over the attempts at imposing a humiliating separate deal upon the people of Lebanon with the signed Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

It was stressed also that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only after the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after, only after acknowledging the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their native lands, their right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state of their own under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- their sole lawful representative.

SPEECH BY ARCHBISHOP OF PRAGUE AT PEACE ASSEMBLY

LD081159 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Address by Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, archbishop of Prague, at World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, Prague; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed assembly: I greet you all on behalf of Catholic bishops, vicars, priests, friars, and believers in Czechoslovakia. I want to say with the words of Jesus Christ: Peace be with you. We Christians love all people without exception. That is why we reject every evil that injures any man in the world. Therefore, we reject war, not only nuclear war, but any other sort of war at all.

God created mankind to live in love, peace, and happiness. That is why we also reject any kind of repression, either physical or spiritual, of either groups or individuals. Peace remains only an empty word, said Pope John XXIII in the encyclical "Peace on Earth" 20 years ago. Peace remains an empty word if it does not flourish in an order that is based on truth, built on justice, complemented with living love and implemented in freedom. In this spirit, what is needed above all for the preservation of peace is to prevent the threat of any war, especially an all-destroying nuclear war. This is like curative care. Vigilant prevention is more important than therapy. It is therefore necessary to recall that he who jeopardizes the truth in the interest of propaganda, jeopardizes peace. He who jeopardizes respect for justice, justice for all inhabitants, without exception, jeopardizes peace. He who jeopardizes the basic human freedoms, including the freedom of religion, jeopardizes peace. He who jeopardizes mutual understanding and love between people, jeopardizes peace. He who jeopardizes man's internal peace, jeopardizes peace. He who jeopardizes the lives of children who have the right to be born, jeopardizes peace.

It is necessary to gradually liquidate armaments, and prepare instead the foundation for a world fund of mutual assistance. In this connection, let me point to something that is linked with the history of our Czech nation: education for peace. At the very beginning of our history, more than 1,000 years ago, we had a rare example of a peace-loving ruler. The ruler Saint Wenceslas, deeply inspired by Christ's Gospel, saw his rule as a service to his peoples. Not only did he humanize the harsh justice of the time, but as a matter of principle he also avoided bloodshed on the battlefield. With his diplomacy of peace he prevented a military clash with the German ruler. The Czech people came to love forever Wenceslas and his ideal life in peace.

Wenceslas was an example to the greatest Czech ruler in history -- Emperor Charles IV. In the 14th century it was he who took steps to convert Europe into a friendly association of nations. One hundred years later, King George of Podebrady also tried to create a peaceful association of European kingdoms. We can therefore say that in our small country peace has become strongly rooted.

Europe was educated by Christianity to the imperative of respect for man, human brotherhood, and peace. Religious and ethical traditions of high standards, have had similar impact on other continents as well. Therefore, let us unite for work that is of key importance for lasting peace: the education of the man of peace. In this connection, I strongly emphasize that there will be no peace on a large scale, if it does not exist on a smaller scale -- that is, in every community and inside every man.

Ladies and gentlemen. I hope that you return to your homes from this World Assembly with the awareness that you have taken an important step toward the creation of a fraternal family of the nations of the world.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT BUILDING PROCEDURES CRITICIZED

AU081353 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by PRAVDA staff journalist Dusan Stancek: "Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic pays Visit to Levica District; Power Engineering and Engineering Expanding"]

[Excerpts] Mochovce-Zeliazovce -- Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committe Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to Levice District yesterday. Accompanied by Jaroslav Kansky, secretary of the CPSL West Slovak Regional Committee, and by representatives of appropriate sectors, economic production units, and enterprises, he first visited the construction site of the nuclear powerplant in Mochovce and in the afternoon took part in an aktiv of builders of the new plant of the Slovak Power Engineering Works in Zeliazovce.

At a meeting of representatives of enterprises and organizations participating in the construction of the nuclear powerplant, Jan Skorka, chairman of the CPSL construction site committee acquainted Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic with the present situation and, above all, with the work of Communists.

Engineer Bedrich Skutera, Hero of Socialist Labor and director of Hydrostav Bratislava, spoke about several problems at the meeting. He noted that the project does not have sufficient production and social facilities. The participants in the meeting drew attention also to another serious problem connected with the project. Concrete is being poured, and at the same time blasting is underway, and several problems have not yet been resolved that are connected with the question of whether blasting may not negatively affect the setting of the concrete. The problem allows no delay however; its solution is in the interest of the entire project, in the interest of putting the first block of the powerplant into operation on 30 June 1988.

Comrade Hruskovic spoke during the closing part of the meeting. He noted the necessity of making use of the experience acquired from the construction of the nuclear powerplants in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany. Timely and thorough preparation is necessary for smooth progress in the construction of demanding power engineering projects. When building the Mochovce powerplant, builders have not observed this well known principle. If the construction sector accomplishes less work than the available capacities permit, this is evidence of poor preparation, Comrade Hruskovic stressed.

In another part of his speech he noted the persisting shortcomings in the construction of nuclear powerplants. We still regard them as normal projects, but in view of their complexity, precision and all-social importance, the appropriate agencies must pay exceptional attention to them. If there are regulations that do not correspond to needs, they must be changed. In the end, Comrade Hruskovic expressed to the participants in the project the full support of the highest party agencies.

REPORTS ON COMMUNIQUE ON 6 JUL MSZMP CC SESSION

Varkonyi New Foreign Minister

LD081726 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] A communique has been issued in Budapest about the session day before yesterday of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, at which Janos Kadar presided.

Following the recommendation of the party's Central Committee and of the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Presidential Council has released from his post Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja by rendering full justice to his merits and at the same time has elected Peter Varkonyi as foreign minister.

Today in the parliament building in Budapest Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, took the official oath before Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Present at the swearing-in were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front; and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

Budapest Report

LD081857 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] A communique has been issued in Budapest regarding the 6 July session of the MSZMP Central Committee presided over by Janos Kadar.

Speaking about international events, the document notes that in the further sharpening world situation the recent consultations in Moscow of party and state leaders of seven European socialist countries had a special significance. The Central Committee expressed its agreement with the stand taken by the participating states at the meeting, according to which it is by no means permissible for the extreme imperialist circles to gain superiority and to upset the military balance of power that has evolved historically.

The Central Committee further stressed that together with our allies we support the balanced reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons which guarantees the equal security of both sides. The Central Committee agrees with the Soviet proposal that direct talks should begin immediately concerning the freeze of military expenditures.

As the communique points out, it is our conviction that during discussions about arms limitations an agreement can be reached if both sides take into consideration the just security interests of the states concerned.

The Central Committee noted that the successful conclusion of the Madrid consultations has come within a realistically close range and it stressed that Hungary is ready to do everything in the interest of the consultation's success.

The Central Committee discussed the proposals on the further development of the electoral system and, taking into consideration the stand of the PPF's National Council, has pointed out that the representation of the people plays a determining role in our socialist system. The Central Committee noted that our electoral system in the past has contributed to building socialism, and to developing socialist democracy.

On the basis of the development that has taken place in our society the situation is now ripe for us to further develop the electoral system by building on principles proven in practice.

According to the Central Committee our electoral system must in the future also guarantee the generality and equality of the electoral law and the secrecy of the vote. The individual constituencies should remain as a fundametal framework of elections in which the citizens directly nominate the deputies and the council members. In the interest of the further development of the electoral system the body considers the following to be necessary:

-- in the individual constituencies, at least two candidates must be nominated for the election of both deputies and local council members;

-- in addition to the elected deputies and council members, those candidates who get at least 25 percent of the valid votes should become alternate deputies and alternate council members; the alternate deputies and alternate council members, in the event of a vacancy in the mandate of their constituency, should step, without any special election, into the place of the deputy or the council member;

-- at most, 10 percent of all deputies, that is some 30-35 personalities of public life, should be nominated on a national list and elected to the National assembly: The persons to be elected on the national list should be nominated by the PPF's National Council on the basis of recommendations by political, social, and interest representational organs; their election should take place with the direct vote of all the country's citizens who are eligible to vote;

-- in the work of common councils the assertion of the interests of partner villages must be assured more than before; for this reason in every partner village an independent borough council should be formed from the elected council members.

In the document the Central Committee proposes to the National Assembly that it create a new law on the method of electing deputies and council members.

Discussing the situation and tasks of Hungarian industry, the Central Committee stressed that the material and technological base created by socialist industrialization represents a basic condition for the development of other branches of the people's economy. The economic managerial system introduced in 1968 has helped achieve a better utilization of technological and intellectual resources, the gradual evolving of qualitative development and the modernization of industry's production structure. But this has been accompanied by an increase of imports from capitalist countries which has not been matched by Hungarian exports.

The document also deals with the fact that three-fourths of industry's output is sold on the domestic market. Eighty percent of the consumer goods are being produced with improved quality. More than 50 percent of the exports go to socialist markets. At the same time the problem remains that products requiring a high energy and material intake represent the majority of our exports.

The changed external and internal conditions demand that industry increase its output, use its resources better, increase technological progress, and increase competitiveness and profitability.

Industry's main tasks include the further development of managerial work, a better foundation for national and enterprise plans, the improvement of professional coordinating and organizing activity, and a stronger coordination of relations between sectors.

Enterprises should continue to practice economic regulation. The role of large enterprises in production, exports, and technological progress will continue to be important. The creation of medium and small enterprises that can adapt to market changes must be aided by continuous work. These enterprises together with industrail cooperatives and private small industry should offer a good production background for big industry. They should participate in the better supply of the population and should be able to export more economically.

The Central Committee stressed that the development of industry plays a prominent role in the party's economic policy. For this reason, party organs and organizations should help enterprises more quickly adapt to the given economic conditions in solving their industrial policy tasks. The Central Committee concluded that the Hungarian economy in the first half of 1983 has developed in accordance with the main tasks of the economic policy. The country has met its financial responsibilities. Commodity supply, consumption, wages, and prices have been developing according to plan. In the first part of the year, industrial production had not reached the planned level, but in May and June it was already growing by about 2 percent. Work productivity has grown; exports have increased.

Agricultural enterprises finished their work in a timely manner and with good quality, but the dry weather in many parts of the country reduced the early chances for a good grain yield.

The Central Committee also concluded that the main task continues to be improving the people's economy, maintaining the country's solvency and developing the standard of living accordint to plan.

During the session the Central Committee made the following personnel decisions:

Peter Varkonyi has been released from his post of Central Committee secretary in view of his other important assignment; Matyas Szueroes has been released from the post of head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department and elected as Central Committee Secretary; Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department was appointed as head of the department; Sander Racz, head of the Central Committee's Public Administration Department was released from his post in view of his other important assignment, Peter Varga, first secretary of the Somogy County party was appointed head of the Central Committee's Public Administration; Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the Central Committee's Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs Department was released from his post in view of his other important assignment; Pal Tetenyi, secretary of the Science Policy Committee of the Council of Ministers was appointed head of the Central Committee's Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs Department; and Dezsoe Nemes, director of the Institute of Party History by his own request in view of his retirement was released from his post by rendering full justice to his merits.

Finally, the Central Committee made recommendations to the responsible organs for the fulfillment of state posts.

MTI Report

LD081918 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- A communique has been issued on the meeting of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, held in Budapest on July 6 with Janos Kadar in the chair.

The Central Committee discussed and approved

-- a report by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international questions,

-- a proposal submitted by Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, on further development of the election system,

-- a report by Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Committee and ministry of industry, on the situation and aims of industry,

-- a report by Ference Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, on the mid-year balance of the development of the national economy.

The Central Committee established that "imperialist attempts at acquiring supremacy of power and stepping up the armament race, continue to intensify tension internationally. These attempts put the peace of the world at great risk and are in direct opposition to the fundamental interests of all peoples, irrespective of social system. [no closing quotation mark received]

The Central Committee stressed that in such situation the recent Moscow conference of the party and state leaders of seven European socialist countries is of particular importance. The Central Committee heard a report on the meeting and approved the contribution of the Hungarian delegation.

The meeting expressed agreement with the stand of the participating countries that extreme imperialist circles are not in any way to be permitted to endanger the historic military balance of powers and acquire supremacy. It is not simply the security of the socialist countries, and the defence of socialist achievements that demand maintenance of the existing balance. Such a balance is also, the Central Committee pointed out, in the interest of all humanity.

The Central Committee highly appreciated the fact that the participants confirmed the constructive initiatives contained in the January 5 Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Consulting Committee. It pointed out that the planned West European deployment of American medium-range missiles would have serious military and political implications primarily for Eruope, but also for the world. Therefore, together with our allies, we stand for a balanced reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons that guarantee equal security of the parties.

The Central Committee welcomed the Soviet proposal for freezing nuclear armament and agreed with the suggestion that direct talks start immediately on a freeze and later reduction of armament expenditure with effect from January 1, 1984. "We highly appreciate the unilateral obligation of the Soviet Union that it will not be the first to use nuclear force. It would considerably increase the security of Europe and the world if all nuclear powers would make a similar pledge."

"It would be particularly important to agree that the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will not use military force against each other."

"In order to reduce international tension, it indispensable that the NATO countries give a genuine reply to the initiative of the socialist countries." [as received]

The communique continues: Successful conclusion of the Madrid conference has come within reach and the Hungarian People's Republic is making every effort to promote such a conclusion.

The HSWP CC appreciated the work of the recent Prague world meeting "For Peace, Life, and the Aversion of Nuclear War". The meeting proved that all over the world, people and movements and organizations of different views and party affiliations, are prepared for joint action against the arms race and for disarmament and peace.

Discussing the various hotbeds of tension in the world, the CC repeated their statement that complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the former occupied Arab territories, the assurance of the Palestinian Arab people's right to establish an independent national state, and the guarantee of the independent and [word indistinct] existence of every state in the region, are indispensable conditions of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The Hungarian People's Republic supports the peoples and movements fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination and for freedom and independent development. The Central Committee confirmed the Hungarian people's solidarity with the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples defending the independence and revolutionary achievements of their countries.

The Central Committee considers the recent visit to Hungary of a Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council, an important contribution to the strengthening of bilateral party and state relations. "The long-term economic and technical-scientific cooperation agreement signed as a result of the talks, serves the development of our friendship, Hungarian-Bulgarian relations, our internationalist unity and the attainment of the objectives of the socialist community."

"In our talks with the Yugoslav state delegation that visited Hungary under the leadership of Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic, have successfully contributed to good neighbourly contacts between Hungary and Yugoslavia, and the further development of broad cooperation that is in the interests of both peoples."

"The visits to Hungary by the prime ministers of Greece, Turkey, New Zealand and Zimbabwe, are evidence of our expanding inter-state relations," states the communique of the CC. The talks contributed to a deeper knowledge of each other's position and to the expansion of bilateral relations on the basis of mutual interest.

Recent meetings [words indistinct] with officials of other parties have contributed to the strengthening of internationalist solidarity and cooperation. Hungarian party delegations have attended the congresses of the Danish Communist Party, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party of Mozambique, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Italian Communist Party and the Swiss Party of Labour. A Hungarian party and state delegation attended the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the revolution in Afghanistan.

The meetings with representatives of socialist and social-democratic parties have been a useful contribution to the common efforts of peoples to preserve peace and develop relations.

PARTY LEADERS MEET; PRON TO REPLACE FJN

LD082033 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Commission for Cooperation Between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD has held a session. The participants were: for the PZPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Miroslaw Milewski, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Marian Orzechowski, and Edward Szymanski; for the ZSL, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Jerzy Szymanek, Kazimierz Kozub, Roman Mackowski, and Boleslaw Struzek; and for the SD, Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef Elasiewicz, Jan Fajecki, Alfred Beszterda, and Zdzislaw Lasocki. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm speaker; and Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, also participated.

The social, political, and economic situation in Poland and internal and external factors were discussed. Continued progress in overcoming the crisis was ascertained as well as increased economy and stabilization of the public's mood, which is primarily the result of consistent adherence to the road of socialist renewal and of the patriotic commitment of a decisive majority of citizens, who identify their own success with the successful development of socialist Poland.

Reference was made to the recent pilgrimage to Poland by Pope John Paul II. It was well-organized and it passed in a calm and dignified fashion, despite the activities of foreign and (?internal) centers aimed at disturbing and distorting the contents of the visit with their propaganda. The conviction was expressed that constructive dialogue and cooperation between the state and the Church would develop for the benefit of the nation in accordance with the principles of the religious policy of the socialist state.

The cooperation commission took up the issue, raised at the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Congress, of the constitutional regulation of the role and place of PRON in the country's political system. The postulate of the congress was acknowledged to be justified, and it was stated that its fulfillment will be tantamount to the closure of the activity of the National Unity Front [FJN]. The initiators of the creation of the FJN -- the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD -- decided to express their heartfelt thanks to all its activists. The PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD are of the opinion that nothing of that which has come into being through social needs, through the initiative and work contributed by citizens, can be squandered. The tried and useful activity of the FJN ought to be continued and further developed in the face of social needs. The PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD express their recognition to activists of the FJN for their many years of organizational social work, stemming from patriotic motives, serving the good of their milieu, the nation, and the state. The PZPR, and ZSL, and the SD appeal to the activists of the FJN to continue their social activity within PRON. The commission also discussed the subjects of the forthcoming Sejm sessions.

KOMENDER, ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESS PRON SESSION

Papal Visit Assessed

LD092257 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 09 Jul 83

["Zenon Komender's Speech at PRON Executive Meeting (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul -- After presenting the problems connected with Poland's social and economic situation, and the progressing normalization of life in the country, Vice Premier Zenon Komender devoted the bulk of his speech to the assessment of John Paul's II visit to Poland:

Today, from a time perspective we can say that the visit was foremostly a religious pilgrimage. It had, however, also a wider internal and international dimension. It concerned also matters which are the subject of common interest of the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See.

A very positive value is the fact that the second visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland has taken place and that it took place in the time when martial law was suspended. This means that the Government of the Polish People's Republic correctly assessed progress in the process of national agreement and that state of relations between the state and the Church.

It is worth mentioning that numerous and influential circles in the West had been up to the very end explicitly opposed to that visit, and during the visit itself there was no stop to instigating voices which tried to discredit not only the Polish authorities, but also representatives of the Episcopate and the Roman Curia.

Meanwhile, it must be stressed, the visit not only took place in the agreed shape and time, but it proceeded in an atmosphere of general interest, peace and dignity.

This was so in spite of the attempts which the forces of the underground opposition in Poland, strongly encouraged by Western radio stations, made several times, to use religious gatherings for political ends.

The pope paid a visit in the Polish People's Republic, which has always been in the forefront of the struggle for peace and which resolutely desires to further follow the path of socialism, in close cooperation with its allies and neighbours.

It is fully justified to say that the visit of John Paul II in Poland once again confirmed the concordant standpoints of Poland and the Holy See as to the inviolability of Polish frontiers. It was an impressive occasion to manifest the Polishness of the western and northern territories, and to stress the attainments of Peoples Poland on [words indistinct] It corroborated their centuries-old Polish character. It showed there are no differences among Poles on that point.

All this constituted an appropriate reply to the revanchist forces which have shown much vitality in the FRG recently.

The visit showed once again the convergence of standpoints of the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See on the matter of the utmost significance for mankind today -- the matter of peace and the prevention of the arms race and a nuclear disaster.

It reminded that the only way to solve the pressing world problems lay in international dialogue and cooperation.

This standpoint was very distinctly reaffirmed at the meeting of the political leadership of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The problems of peace and counteracting the arms race found themselves in the focus of the Polish public's opinion also because of the Peace Assembly in Prague, in which a Polish delegation took part. Polish youth manifested its standpoint on those matters crucial for the nation and the state in gatherings at Westerplatte and in Zgorzelec. I would particularly like to stress the character of the assembly at Westerplatte, which was initiated and organized by the Gdansk PRON organization.

Referring to the activities of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, Zenon Komender said the main tide of the normalization of social life and clear signs of consolidation of the state can be seen. Therefore, he said, it could be said with optimism that the number of facts indicating conditions facilitating the overcoming of crisis phenomena, enlivening the economy, and stabilizing social moods is rising and he expressed the hope that they would continue to do so.

In conclusion, Zenon Komender reminded of the great role PRON links have to play in the above processes.

Appeal for End to Martial Law

LD091727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1612 GMT 9 Jul 83

["Excerpt" of speech by Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council, at a session of the National Council Executive Committee in Warsaw on 9 Jul -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In a few days' time -- on 20 July -- it will be the first anniversary of the declaration on PRON. It was a significant moment in the history of the movement of national agreement and rebirth.

The movement proclaimed that there is no alternative to national accord; that it is the only chance for all Poles, apart from the opponents of socialism and socialist renewal, apart from those who treat the nation and the state, its independence and security, as a card in a political game serving interests which are not those of Poland. Undertaking specific initiatives and activity aimed at normalizing the life of the nation and state and at raising the country more quickly out of the crisis, the movement slowly broadened its social base. It reached the mistrustful and disoriented. In creating the sociopolitical, economic, and psychological conditions of stabilization, consolidation, and normal functioning of the socialist state the movement thus cocreated realistic premises for lifting martial law.

Last November the commission initiating the establishment of the PRON interim national council appealed to the supreme state authorities for an end to martial law. This appeal resounded widely in Poland and beyond its borders. It was evidence that we are a genuine and independent social movement, speaking on matters of nation and state in our own voice. The complicated internal and external situation and a series of unknown factors linked with the country's further development caused the supreme state authorities, bearing the main constitutional burden of responsibility for its fate and functioning, its internal and international standing, to make the decision not to lift but to suspend martial law. Since then more than 6 months have passed.

Time goes its way. The sociopolitical situation in Poland alters, as do the internal and international situations. Deputy Premier Zenon Komender spoke of this at length in his speech. Further stages of the great work of reform are being implemented. The socialist renewal of political, socioeconomic, and intellectual life has become an irreversible fact, adopted in the exceptionally hard-working and all-round activity of the PPR Sejm in the initiating and inspiring activity of the PZPR, which remains unswervingly faithful to the policy of the ninth congress, to the strategy of accord, struggle, and reform in the organizational activity of the government. Passions are gradually subsiding; realism is winning. An increasing number of citizens are bestowing their trust on the political forces and the authorities of the PPR. The words of the opposition and the underground -- the words of all those who have chosen the role of opponents of socialism and adhere to that, even though Poland is changing and making progress -- are meeting with less and less of a hearing.

All this has the consequence that, after mature reflection, following a comprehensive assessment of the sociopolitical situation in Poland, expressing the desires of Poles to whom the ideals of social justice and socialist democracy are dear and who are aware that (?our) ideals cannot be realized without lasting order in their native home, and recalling the resolution of the First PRON Congress, the Presidium appeals to the PRON National Council Executive Committee to address an appeal to the Sejm and the PPR Government to the effect that martial law be lifted, together with the consequences in the humanitarian and legal spheres arising from this fact. We are of the opinion that the time and conditions are ripe for this. The Polish public, in its overwhelming majority, has passed the test in patriotic responsibility, selflessness, and political realism.

'Text' of PRON Appeal

LD092130 Warsaw Pap in English 2025 GMT 9 Jul 83

["Text of PRON Appeal for Lifting Martial Law (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July -- A year ago the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant Party, Democratic Party, PAX Association, Christian Social Association and Polish Catholic-Social Union issued a joint declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Our movement is of a national range today. It was born out of the conviction about the necessity to continue socialist rebirth and restore strength to the state, to create conditions for its normal functioning through the construction of bridges of national accord and reconciliation.

In November 1982 we addressed the supreme state authorities with an appeal to examine the possibility of lifting martial law, release internees and start work on amnesty. At the motion of regional PRON councils and links, many persons who had violated martial law regulations and had gone through deep perplexities took advantage of clemency and returned to normal life.

Our movement's actions gained a new strong stimulus at the First PRON Congress. The congress considered it one of the most urgent tasks of the movement to co-create conditions for full normalization of life in this country.

This is the time for self-sacrifice, responsibility and realism to start to fully bear fruit. We are convinced that no forces hostile to the nation and the socialist state can count on a broader support. A dignified and calm course of the pilgrimage visit to his homeland by John Paul II testifies to the progressing consolidation of society based on nationwide moral and social values.

While expressing the desire of citizens, who hold dear the ideals of social justice, socialist democracy, security and order in their homeland, following a thorough consideration of the current socio-political situation in this country, the PRON National Council's Executive Committee, authorized by the First PRON Congress, turns to the Sejm, the Council of State, and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to lift martial law and pass regulations to make it possible to return to work and civic life for those convicted for violation of the regulations of the decree on martial law and for people still in hiding.

Becoming a permanent component of Poland's political system, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth will actively participate in the effective improvement of the republic, in its political, social, economic and moral rebirth.

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS PZPR INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

LD072144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] There has been a meeting of the International Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. A report was given on the results of the Moscow meeting of leaders of the socialist states. Information and assessments were made on the situation in the international communist and worker movement. The international repercussions of the pope's visit to Poland were also presented, as well as a report on the results of the Prague Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

During the meeting many specific proposals to increase activity in the sphere of cooperation and exchange of experiences in the international communist and worker movements and also cooperation in consolidating its unity were also proposed. The meeting was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of Foreign Affairs.

PAP COMMENTARY: OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR POLAND

LD101915 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 10 Jul 83

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw 10 July -- There is every indication that this month becomes a most significant moment in the hard period of overcoming the crisis, both in terms of stabilization in social attitudes and in the economic field. July brings about also a new, more optimistic, look at what is happening today and what is going to come tomorrow.

When one read the communique on the Friday meeting of the Central Cooperation Commission of the PUWP, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, one easily finds among the naturally austere statements this very optimism. Especially when these are the words saying that we can witness increasingly conspicious progress in revitalizing the economy and in the stabilization of moods in society as a result of following the road of socialist renewal and active patriotic commitment of an overwhelming majority of citizens, which constitutes the platform of national agreement, the motive of fighting all evil, Poland's enemies, the threat to peace, and which, in this context, is an important expression of faith in the constructive dialogue between the state and the Church, especially in view of the dignified visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland.

Another event took place a day later: It was the meeting of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council July 9. The exchange of views during that meeting and especially its outcome in the form of the document adopted at the end of the meeting, a document constituting a reflection of the thoughts and attitudes of the representatives of major social groups, became a kind of synthesis of what is the main train of thought nowadays. Also in that case the constructive, (?encouraging) optimism emerged as the main theme.

The conviction about normalization, about domination of thinking in terms of realism and concern for the country's fate, as well as about the will to participate in practical action for the good of the republic, the opinion that the long-awaited moment has come to draw the final conclusion from all this: to formally lift martial law, along with what is or should be the logical and humanitarian consequence of that, i.e., enabling legal solutions to be introduced which would allow the return of those who lost their way -- all this is the best gauge of the qualitatively new state in the assessment of the situation in Poland.

There can be no doubt that these opinions, that such assertions made by so reliable bodies, the one representing the authorities and the other -- the most active sections of patriotically-minded society, set new directions for our lives. They are facts of very special weight.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON KOHL-ANDROPOV SUMMIT

AU081042 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Jul 83 p 7

[Zbigniew Suchar commentary: "With Complete Openness"]

[Excerpt] Helmut Kohl is the second chancellor from the ranks of the CDU since Konrad Adenauer and the first head of a NATO state to visit Yuriy Andropov. Attention has been drawn to these facts. Did Kohl remember the statement he heard from Leonid Brezhnev in 1981? He himself repeated these words in an interview: "We want good relations with 100 percent of the Germans." How suggestive these words are. Emphasizing before the visit West Germany's permanent place in the EC and NATO, Helmut Kohl explained that he was not going as an "interpreter" or "intermediary" but as a representative of the joint policy of the North Atlantic bloc. Nevertheless, the mass media still pointed out the FRG's special place in East-West dialogue dictated by history and by geopolitics, whereas UNSERE ZEIT said the following: "Unless the chancellor is confusing German interests with Washington's, he should not speak in the language of Williamsburg, Brussels, or Paris in Moscow, but in his own language."

In any case, "hard talks" were foreseen. Many problems accumulated and are still accumulating, especially in connection with the approaching deadline for installing American Euromissiles in the west of our continent. There is a disturbing number of question marks concerning Geneva, Madrid, and Vienna. And what about NATO's reply to the Warsaw Pact's latest declaration? Are good relations possible regardless of the results of military negotiations? The Soviet side is not hiding the fact that detente should be understood in comprehensive terms. And in Moscow, the Soviet side has expressed hope that the FRG Government, aware of the responsibility on its shoulders, would adopt a feasible stance. This it should do especially because there is no shortage of prerequisites for extending the advantageous cooperation which was commenced by the 1970 treaty, and also because such a lot of effort has been made to normalize mutual relations on the basis of a recognition of the territorial and political status quo established as a result of World War II. In the face of the nuclear arms race in Europe which threatens us with unforeseeable consequences, Yuriy Andropov clearly said: "It would really mean the same as stopping the danger of war against the Soviet Union emanating from German soil." He added that the USSR "finds it difficult to understand what the FRG expects to gain from having American missiles deployed on its territory as a result of Soviet countermeasures and as a result of the infestation of central Europe with all kinds of mass-destruction weapons."

It was stressed, nevertheless, that despite differences in opinion between the two sides on a range of important issues, the honest exchange of views has been useful, and it has been decided to maintain contacts. H. Kohl expressed his cabinet's aim to continue peaceful and good-neighborly relations with the USSR.

Karl von Clausewitz's classic thesis that war is a continuation of politics conducted by other means is now a complete anachronism.

ADVANTAGES OF POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION VIEWED

AU081341 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk commentary: "Polish-Soviet Cooperation -- Natural Partnership"]

[Excerpts] At its Monday session the Government Presidium discussed and adopted the concept for developing economic cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union up to 1990. This is a very important document, as attested to by many important considerations.

Singling out the basic considerations, it is necessary to stress, above all, the long-term concept for developing economic relations with our first and most important economic partner. Polish-Soviet trade accounts for over one-third of Poland's world trade, and this year -- as attested to by joint estimates -- it will be worth almost R10 billion.

These very facts and, especially, the structure of Polish-Soviet trade, which is extremely advantageous for the development of our economy since it is based on the complementary character of our two economies, argue in favor of the thesis that our cooperation with the USSR is one of the pillars of Poland's industrial infrastructure. This pillar has proved to be a reliable factor throughout the entire postwar activities. It is supported by hundreds and hundreds of trade, cooperation, supply, and scientific-technological accords, which constitute a developed framework of cooperation.

If the entire postwar practice of our cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union has demonstrated what undoubted advantages accrue for us from the stability of our system of cooperation, from the system of prices and accounts, and from the geographical proximity, then all these qualities have become especially obvious in recent times.

Supplying materials to our modern industry, which because of Western restrictions is unable to work full speed, is the key to overcoming our present economic difficulties, which calls for the proexport orientation of the Polish industry along the lines of intensifying our trade and cooperation with the CEMA countries, above all with the Soviet Union.

Although Polish exports to the USSR have greatly increased in the past year, which attests to progressive normalization in which the additional supplies of Soviet materials have played a great role, they will still be short of the level at which our trade with the Soviet Union becomes balanced. The Soviet Union's agreement to give us loans on good terms to pay for part of our imports from it is one more manifestation of its fraternal help and vital interest in the rapid stabilization of our economy.

The long-term concept of our cooperation with the Soviet Union proves that Poland, which is busy overcoming its difficulties, is not losing sight of the future and sees this future in permanently promoting its economic relations with the Soviet Union. In the years since the war these relations have created a strong material base of friendly and allied ties between our fraternal states and peoples.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE SCHEDULE AFRICAN VISITS

Zimbabwe in Mid-Jul

AU041818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Zimbabwe, at the invitation of Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and of Janet Banana, of Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and of his wife, Sally Mugabe, in the second decade of July 1983.

Ethiopia 12-14 Jul

AU061726 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia 12-14 July 1983 at the invitation of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the commission for organizing the Working People's Party of Ethiopia, and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

Mozambique 18-20 Jul

AU091721 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique at the invitation of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, 18-20 July 1983.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

Cooperation in Manufacturing

AU071031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 7/7/1983 -- Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, and I.P. Riabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, signed in Moscow two governmental agreements of Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the aviation industry.

The documents envisage collaboration between the two sides in the manufacture of airplane engines.

Avram's Talks in Moscow

AU081857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 8/7/1983 -- Paying a visit to Moscow over July 4-8, the Romanian minister of machine-building industry, Ioan Avram, conducted talks with the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the minister of aircraft industry, the minister of machine building for the light and food industries and household appliances, the minister of power engineering, the minister of iron and steel industry, the minister of tractor and agricultural machinery industry, the first deputy minister of foreign trade and with the first deputy minister of chemical and oil engineering. New actions of collaboration were convenanted for the manufacture of machinery, equipment and installations in the technical-scientific and technological fields as well as measures for the intensification of commercial exchanges.

ROMANIA-PPR ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

Broader Cooperation Sought

AU061824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1983 -- On July 6 proceedings opened of the 16th session of the Romanian-Polish joint governmental commission on economic collaboration in Bucharest. In the spirit of the orientations agreed upon during the summit talks, the two delegations, headed by Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the commission, and by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Poland in the commission, looked into the stage attained in the implementation of the targets set by the previous session as concerns the development of the bilateral economic collaboration, and into the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries and the ways conducive to further deepening of the cooperation and specialization in production in various domains of mutual interest. At the same time the sides look into problems aiming at a further widening and diversification of the Romanian-Polish trade exchanges, to the interest of both countries and peoples.

Agreement on Protocol

AU081147 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1983 -- On July 8 proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the 16th session of the Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

Setting out from the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries the sides examined new ways and actions meant to promote the Romanian-Polish economic, technical and scientific collaboration to superior stages, to the interest of both peoples, of the socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism.

The sides agreed upon measures concerning the development of collaboration in the mining, oil and nonferrous metallurgical industries, the deepening of cooperation in the production of machines and equipment for the electronic, electrotechnical, iron-and-steel, chemical, agricultural machine building, car and other industries. At the same time the sides agreed upon measures for expanding and diversifying the bilateral trade exchanges in 1983 and in the future.

These actions and measures have been written down in the protocol of the session, signed by the chairmen for the two sides in the commission, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, and Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Premier Receives Madej

AU081546 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, today received Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the his country's side in the Romanian-Polish People's Government Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, the proceedings of which took place in Bucharest.

The guest asked that warm greetings be conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with best wishes, on behalf of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. Comrade Constantin Dascalescu expressed thanks and asked the Polish guest to extend warm greetings to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as best wishes on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the ensuing talk the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and expressed their conviction that, on the basis of agreements concluding during summit meetings, those relations will continue to deepen and diversify.

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS, AIDE-MEMOIRE SIGNED

AU081645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1983 -- A delegation led by Edward Szymanski, first deputy minister of internal trade of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to Romania over July 5-8.

The delegation was received by Ana Muresan, Romanian minister of internal trade. During the interview, the Romanian-Polish commercial relations were reviewed and satisfaction was expressed at their positive evolution. The joint wish was expressed to further expand and diversify the mutual goods exchanges.

On the same day, an aide-memorie was signed regarding the tenth meeting of the joint working group of the representatives of the Ministries of Internal Trade of the two countries. The aide-memoire stipulates measures for making and expanding bilateral trade exchanges in 1983.

DOBRESCU MEETS PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU061823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1983 -- On July 6 Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the Chinese People's Association of friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania friendship Association, headed by Zhou Erfu, [spelling as received], member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries, now on a Romanian visit.

During the talks the sides evoked the good relations of friendship, collaboration, and solidarity existing between the parties and peoples of the two countries that witness continuous development and deepening, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Chinese summit interviews.

OPREA MEETS SYRIAN PREMIER,OTHER OFFICIALS

AU062025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 6/7/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, now paying a working visit to Syria, was received by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the interview, they evoked the ascending course of the Romanian-Syrian relations, in whose development a decisive role was played by the understandings covenanted during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. The current stage of the economic relations between the two countries was also examined, as well as the specific ways of increasing trade exchanges and of further expanding the bilateral economic cooperation.

During the visit to Syria, Gheorghe Oprea also conducted talks with 'Abd al Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime-minister in charge of economic affairs and met with the Syrian ministers of planning, economy and trade, oil, industry and irrigations, with whom he reviewed concrete aspects of the bilateral cooperation in the respective domains, as well as the possibilities existing for the expansion and diversification of this cooperation in the future.

DASCALESCU ADDRESSES RCP PLENUM ON ECONOMY

AU302010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 30 Jun 83

["Report of the Council of Ministers in the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1983 -- The report of the Council of Ministers presented to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu shows that according to the preliminary data for the first six months of the current year, the industrial marketable output plan was fulfilled 101.3 per cent, with a growth rate of almost 5 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. With the net industrial output the plan for the first five months was topped by four billion lei.

The prime minister stressed that important achievements were recorded in this period with the coal extraction which is almost 25 per cent bigger than in the first half of last year, and that led to an almost 11 per cent increase in the electric power generated by coal. The production tasks in the plan were topped with a series of staple raw and auxiliary materials as well as with some finished makes with a high processing degree: machinery; equipment and technological installations; electronic computation technique; measurement and control apparatus; tractors; tip-up trailers; farm machinery and equipment; wool fabrics; glassware; etc.

Mentioning that the net coal production has to go up in the second half of the year up to 200,000 tons/day and the crude production up to 40-43,000 tons, the report stresses the importance of intensifying the geological research activity and of tracing new reserves of useful mineral substance, especially coking coal and hydrocarbons, of the special actions for increasing the contribution of coal to the electric power generation and the further cutting down of the hydrocarbon consumption.

The prime minister also referred to the tasks incumbent in the next period on the metallurgical industry, on machine-building, chemistry, and other sectors of the national economy, insisting on the need for carrying through the plan tasks, so that the industrial output be bigger by at least 12 billion lei throughout the year.

Referring to the tasks incumbent on agriculture, the Romanian premier emphasized the need for more efforts in order to record better plant and animal crops so as to ensure both the proper supply of the population and the meeting of the other requirements of the national economy.

Constantin Dascalescu also stressed the importance of further promoting a firm policy of saving resources, firmly applying the special programmes for reducing more the consumption with raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy, as well as for intensifying the recovery of the reusable materials resulting from production processes and comsumption, insisting on the role that has to be played by scientific research in raising the technical level of production.

In connection with the investments, it was mentioned that some 200 production capacities were commissioned and over 50,000 flats were made available, but that there are also shortcomings and drawbacks that have to be liquidated, so that the programme of commissioning the objectives planned for the current year should be completely fulfilled.

Referring to the priority of turning out the products meant for export and of limiting the imports to what is strictly necessary, the report shows that the measures taken allowed for the achievement of an active commercial balance in the first half of this year.

As regards the economic efficency, the report stresses that the plan provisions for the first five months with labour productivity have been topped by 1.4 percent in the national industry, by 13 percent in construction and 3 percent in transport.

Mentioning that based on the results scored in the development of production and in increasing its efficiency, increased resources were created for raising the working people's living conditions, the report stresses that the incomes out of labour remuneration increased by almost four billion lei as compared with the relevant period of 1982, and the goods sold through the socialist trade network and the services to the population topped the results of last year's first half.

CEAUSESCU MADE HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL COMMAND

AU091615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired a meeting to set up a National Command for implementing the national program on ensuring stable and secure agricultural output by increasing the productive potential of land, better organizing and uniformly using agricultural land and the country's overall territory, carrying out irrigation work on 55-60 percent of arable land and drainage work, and by combating soil erosion.

In conformity with the decisions of the RCP Central Committee and of the Grand National Assembly plenum of June 1983, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will be the chairman of the National Command. Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, and Ion Dinca were elected vice chairmen of the National Command.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu established organizational measures and immediate tasks devolving on the National Command in connection with mobilizing all material and human forces to make maximal use of the overall agricultural land in our country; to carry out irrigation, drainage, soil erosion, and water administration work in a uniform manner; to increase the agricultural potential of land; and to achieve better agricultural products in conformity with the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the national conferences.

Similarly, measures were adopted regarding the setting up of county commands, a central design group, and a collective of specialists for counties and for major projects. Measures were also adopted regarding the organization of worksites and the way to carry out work, establishing a system of machines for land improvement, standardizing those machines, as well as regarding concrete tasks for productive units, obligations devolving on the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, and on research units in order to establish appropriate technologies for irrigated crops. Measures were also adopted regarding the organization of plots of land and increasing the productive potential of those lands.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL TOOLS EXHIBITION

AU091614 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1535 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1983 -- During a working visit on July 9 at an exhibition arranged in the Bucharest exhibition development in Scinteia Square, President Nicolae Ceausescu inspected farming machinery and equipment necessary for the carrying through of the works stipulated in the national programme of irrigation, draining, and soil erosion control endorsed by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, and by the country's parliament.

Together with the RCP general secretary, participating in the analysis were Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Birlea, Richard Winter, Gheorghe Stoica, as well as ministers, other cadres and experts.

The visit was aimed at establishing measures for the Romanian machine-building industry to turn out the necessary equipment for the works stipulated in the programme, and the assimilation in fabrication of new machinery and equipment requested by these works.

Stressing that the carrying through of the programme of irrigation and of extending the country's farm and arable area by draining and combating soil erosion calls for the design and execution of highly-efficient equipment and special machines, Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the assimilation of multi-purpose machines apt to perform the main works of irrigation and draining and requested the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the experts in this branch, to design equipment with more powerful engines and lower material and fuel consumption. He also requested the relevant fora to speed up the designing and assimilation of the new equipment and installations.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CONSTANTA COUNTY 6 JUL

AU061826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1983 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, paid a working visit to agricultural units of Constanta County -- one of the most important agricultural zones in the country, on July 6.

Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Stoica, as well as Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, participated.

The dialogue the head of the RCP and Romanian State had with leading cadres in the field of agriculture, representatives of the party and state bodies, and with experts focused on the way action is taken for collecting this year's crop in due time and with no loss, enhancing the production of vegetables, improving the activity carried out in the zootechnical field, for implementing the self-management and self-administration programme, and for application of the recent measures taken by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and by the session of the Romanian Parliament.

Constanta County's agricultural area covers 579,100 hectares of which 496,163 hectares are arable land. Cereals cover more than 300,000 hectares, the technical plant more than 93,000 hectares, and vegetables are planted on some 11,000 hectares. Important areas are also covered with pastures, vineyards, and orchards.

In spite of this year's drought, irrigations ensured stability to the farm production. Important investment funds earmarked to the county helped prepare over 350,00 hectares for irrigations, that is 70 percent of the arable area. This year alone the irrigated area is to go up by 10,000 hectares. By the end of the present five-year plan period, the irrigated area is to amount to 485,000 hectares.

There were visited the fields of the Cobadin State and Cooperative Joint Agroindustrial Council that supplies 30 percent of the wheat seed needed by Constanta County. The Cobadin State Agricultural Enterprise cropped 5,700 kg wheat per irrigated hectare, and 5,570 kg of barley.

There were also visited the state agricultural enterprises Tortomanu and Mazarcea, units that in spite of long drought turned over 4,000 kg wheat per hectare.

Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the results achieved by the field workers of Constanta County and asked them to intensify their efforts in view of continuously enhancing and diversifying the agricultural production, of turning out good crops of cereals, technical plants, vegetables, fruit and grapes, thus contributing to the materialization of the self-supply programme, to the full implementation of the tasks incumbent on them as stipulated in the documents of the 12th congress and of the national conference of the RCP.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS ON SIXTH UNCTAD MEETING

Final Plenary Session

LD021418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- The adoption is underway at the closing plenary session of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade of resolutions on the topics discussed by UNCTAD over the past four weeks.

The plenary session opened at 10:00 hours GMT, nearly two hours after it was scheduled to begin, because the Group of 77 developing countries had met at the last moment to discuss the proposals put forth by group B (Western industrialized countries) regarding the main topic of the session -- the world economic situation with special emphasis on development.

Whereas a number of resolutions have been adopted without problems and with minor reservations on the part of individual states, the Resolution on Assistance to the Palestinian People was adopted with 84 votes in favour, 20 abstentions and the United States and Israel voting against their resolution.

The resolution empowers the UNCTAD secretary-general to set up a special economic unit to monitor and investigate the polices of the Israeli occupation authorities.

Regarding UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, it has been decided that further discussion on the issue should be remitted to the Trade and Development Board.

In the discussion on the above issue, the German Democratic Republic representative, spokesman for Group D (East-European countries), accused group B of having, with its conduct, slowed down [words indistinct] regarding the adoption of the adequate resolution.

The resolutions on the land-locked countries, island states, assistance to the least developed, shipping, technology and economic cooperation among the developing countries have been adopted by consensus.

Resolutions Listed

AU081025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 83 p 12

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul -- The following resolutions were adopted at the sixth session of UNCTAD:

Progress in the application of an essentially new program of action to aid the least developed countries in this decade;

UNCTAD activities in the field of technology;

UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping;

UNCTAD activities for landlocked developing countries and for developing island countries;

Economic cooperation among developing countries;

Aid to the people of Palestine;

Aid to the peopleof Namibia and South Africa;

Aid for the reconstruction of Lebanon;

Aid to Yemen;

Program for reconstruction of the Sudan-Sahel region;

Against economic coercion measures;

A common fund for commodities;

Official aid to developing countries;

Facilities for guaranteeing international export credits;

Stabilization and enhancement of the commodity market within the international program for commodities;

On international debts;

The strengthening of the International Trade Center, which works within UNCTAD and GATT;

The work of multilateral institutions for financing development;

Facilities for guaranteeing international export credits [duplication as published]

On the word economic situation.

The delegates did not agree upon, and at the concluding session did not adopt, the following two resolutions: On trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems, and a resolution on institutional affairs of this world organization. Both resolutions were sent for further consideration to the UNCTAD Council, the seat of which is in Geneva.

Commodities Fund Resolution

LD081455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2320 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- After resuming its closing session at around midnight tonight, Belgrade time, the Sixth UNCTAD adopted by consensus the draft resolution on the common fund for commodities, presented on behalf of the Group of 77 by the Somalia representative.

The resolution reiterates the importance of the common fund as a major element of the integrated programme for commodities and it states concern over the delay in the signing and ratification of the agreement on the establishment of the fund.

Support was reiterated to the common fund for commodities, and all countries, which have not yet done so, were called to sign the relevant agreement and ratify it without delay.

Participants in the session seek that January 1, 1984, should be fixed as the deadline for this fund to start operating. Thus the preparatory commission was urged to make preparations for the fund operations to be started, and to end without any further delay the administrative [word indistinct], procedural, financial and other preparations.

The conference urged all the countries which have not yet announced their share in the common fund to do this at the soonest, while the UNCTAD secretary general [word indistinct] entrusted with submitting a progress report to the 38th U.N. General Assembly concerning the preparations for the enforcement of the agreement on the establishment of this fund.

Compensatory Financing Resolution

LD081501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2342 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- The Sixth UNCTAD adopted tonight with a majority of votes the draft resolution on compensatory financing of shortfalls in commodity export earnings of the developing countries.

The draft resolution, presented on behalf of Group B (developed countries) by the Swiss representative, was voted for by 90 countries. 10 countries, including the East-European socialist, abstained, whereas the United States was the only country to vote against The United States explained its vote with the position that the issue should not be dealt with by UNCTAD but, instead, by the International Monetary Fund.

The resolution calls on the International Monetary Fund to complete expeditiously the forthcoming review by the executive board of the fund's compensatory financing of shortfalls in the developing countries' exports earnings, resulting from a decline in the prices of the commodities they export.

It urges the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to create a special fund that will guarantee an adequate annual supply of transferable roubles for the developing countries from commodity exports to those countries.

Prices, Trade Center Resolutions

LD081513 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2345 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- At the proposal of the Group of 77, the Sixth UNCTAD tonight unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the issue of commodites. The resolution states deep concern over the sharp decline in commodity prices and the serious consequences of this decline on the perspectives for the economic development of the developing countries.

The resolution urges the commodity exporting and importing countries to adopt measures toward stability the commodity market in keeping with the goals of the integrated programme for raw materials.

It calls on the developed countries to abstain from policies which could effect a destabilization of the commodity market and discourage effective commodity producers.

The UNCTAD secretary general was charged with a task of consulting the parties concerned and calling the soonest possible conference towards concluding an agreement on those raw materials for which the preparations have already made some progress, such as cotton, copper, tea, and hard fibres. In the resolution, the conference called also for the conclusion of agreements on other raw materials.

Another resolution was adopted unanimously by which the conference calls for the consolidation of the International Trade Centre which operates under the joint auspices of UNCTAD and GATT and which is urged by the resolution to contribute, within the scope of its activity, to the enforcement of the integrated programme for commodities.

Trade, Protectionism Resolution

LD081523 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0039 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- The Sixth UNCTAD has adopted a resolution on international trade in goods in [as received] services, protectionism and structural adjustment.

In the part of the resolution dealing with protectionism in trade, the industrially developed countries pledge systematically to work on reducing and eliminating quantitative limitations and other measures having similar effects.

The industrialized countries are further urged to reconsider their legislation, regulations and procedures relative to anti-dumping and other phenomena so as to have the unjust hindrances abolished concerning exports from other countries, especially from those developing.

The resolution section on structural adjustments says that this is a phenomenon supposed to facilitate the overall optimum growth, including the development and diversification of the developing countries' economices, and an efficient, equal, and dynamical international division of labour.

The resolution section on the general system of perferences points out that the industrialized countries should improve their tariff-facility patterns in accord with the role, objectives, and character of the general system of preferences.

Special attention should be paid to the products not yet covered by the general system of preferences, in the agricultural as well as industrial sectors, and to the products of interest for the least developed countries.

Multilateral Development Resolution

LD081529 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- The resolution on the work of multilateral development institutions adopted by the Sixth UNCTAD stresses the importance of adequate financing of the development and lending programmes.

The resolution calls on all governments to secure an adequate financing of the United Nations programme for development so that it could better perform its role.

The resolution also urges all world governments to undertake the second replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, especially of its resources intended for assistance to small farmers and landless peasants in the developing countries.

Development Assistance Resolution

LD081543 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0111 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- The resolution on official development assistance adopted by the Sixth UNCTAD urges the industrially developed countries to confirm their obligation, accepted within the international development strategy, to set aside 0.7 percent of their gross national product for official development assistance.

The 0.7 percent target is to be reached by 1985 and in no event later than in the second half of the decade.

The developed countries which have not yet reached the 0.7 percent target have agreed to double their efforts to this end. The subsequent development assistance target is to be 1 percent of the developed countries gross national product.

As for the least developed countries, the resolution gives them special prominence. Industrialized countries are called to double their official assistance to the least developed countries by 1985 relative to the transfer of resources in the period 1976-1980.

The donor countries are also urged, within the substantial new programme for the least developed countries, to earmark 0.15 per cent of their gross national products in official aid to the least developed.

The resolution on facilities in the guarantees on international export credits calls the UNCTAD Council to complete its consideration of this question.

The resolution on foreign debts invites the industrialized creditor countries to answer in a favourable way the requests by certain least developed countries.

Resolution on World Economy

LD081559 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0150 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- After lengthy deliberations and bargaining, the Sixth UNCTAD had adopted a resolution on the world economic situation, with special emphasis on development and approaches to the current world economic crisis.

Submitting a report on the painstaking work on the resolution, the Ghanaian delegation head said that the job was extremely difficult not only because an effort was made to draw up a resolution which would cover all essential issues of the world economic situation but above all because of differences in views on the very world economic crisis and ways for overcoming it.

The general debate and the work in the working and negotiating groups had shown the developed and the developing countries to have quite different views on the world economic issues and much difficulty in reaching a common language.

This was apparent also at the adoption of this resolution. In spite of the fact that the resolution text makes up a compromise, that it does not include many of the demands, proposals, and ideas by the developing countries, the Western industrialized countries deemed it appropriate to voice reserve concerning this resolution and to dissociate themselves from it.

The first to dissociate himself was the U.S. delegate, who, invoking Western countries' conclusions from Williamsburg, said that, to the U.S., this resolution was ideologically unacceptable, that it describes the economic crisis and the economic situation much too adversely. He reiterated the old thesis that the crisis was fading, and that this will become the general process.

The U.S. stand was upheld by the delegates of the other Western countries, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Australia, Japan, Belgium, and New Zealand.

The adopted resolution on world economic and development problems reflects, just as did the general debate, the awareness of the gravity of the current economic crisis, the deepest in the past fifty years.

Special attention has been drawn at the Sixth UNCTAD, and this is also noted in the resolution, that the current economic crisis is above all a reflection of the contradictions within the existing international economic order and its structures.

Another point insisted on in the resolution is that the present-day world has become inter-dependent to such an extent that the current crisis cannot be localized to any group of countries just as a way out of the crisis cannot be sought individually and in isolation.

The above position is in fact the developing countries' reply to the developed countries' claims that economic crises are cyclic and transitory, that the current crisis has started to recede in some countries and that this initial economic recovery in some countries will automatically be transferred to others.

The document, from which the Western countries nonetheless dissociated themselves, says that the economic crisis affects one and all, and that an exit must be sought jointly -- that the genuine recovery of the world economy cannot take place unless an approach is given to a more serious alteration of the existing economic structures, or, unless a new economic order is established.

It was exactly on this substantial question that the industrialized countries and the developing countries differed from each other. The former, in fact, decline any changes to be made in the structures of the existing economic system.

The resolution also stresses that in the last three years, economic growth all over the world has stagnated. In some of the developing countries the national income even began to decline. The debts of these countries soared to a total of 630 billion dollars towards the end of last year, while low commodity prices, high interest rates in developed states, and trade protectionism especially heavily affected the developing countries.

To halt these processes and to revitalize the world economy, joint efforts and new complex measures are necessary. The crisis is global and it demands global and common solutions. The process of the reactivation of economies in the developed countries cannot be automatically carried over to the developing countries.

The resolution says in the end that the economic future and political stability of all the countries, developed as well as developing, also are interdependent in the interdependent world today. "Peace and development are closely associated and interdependent", it is said in the resolution.

Gratitude to SFRY Expressed

LD081126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0239 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- A resolution adopted at the end of the UNCTAD session expresses gratitude to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for the hospitality extended to the participants. The president of the conference is asked in the resolution to convey the participants' gratitude to the president of the SFRY Presidency and pass on to him their assurance that they will never forget the Yugoslav people's warm hospitality and friendship.

The draft of this resolution was submitted by the representatives of Somalia, on behalf of the members countries of the Group of 77; Norway, on behalf of the Group B countries; the GDR, on behalf of the group D countries, and China.

The text of the resolution reads:

"The UN Conference for Trade and Development, holding its sixth session in Belgrade at the invitation of the Government of the SFRY, deeply grateful for this invitation and the great efforts made by the government and peoples of Yugoslavia to prepare and organize the session and deeply grateful for the exceptional success of these efforts, noting with pleasure the efficiency and completeness of the services generously placed at the disposal of the Conference in the Dava center in Belgrade, and also noting with pleasure that the peoples of Yugoslavia extended a warm welcome and hospitality to all the participants in the session, expresses its sincere gratitude to the nations and nationalities of the SFRY for the generous hospitality, to the government and peoples of the SFRY for the generous hospitality and universal friendship extended to the participants in the session, asks the president of the conference to express the conference's deep gratitude and appreciation to the president of the SFRY Presidency."

"And also asks the president of the conference to assure the president of the SFRY Presidency that the participants in the session will keep in lasting memory the Yugoslav peoples' welcome, hospitality and friendship."

Expressions of Disappointment

LD071517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 7 Jul 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Geneva, July 7 (PTI) -- The North-South (? divide) remains as deep as ever after UNCTAD VI, with fundamental differences in the approach to the world economic situation, lack of firm committment to a two-way process between recovery and development, and the failure at Belgrade to work out meaningful action programmes.

High expectations on this conference, which ended early on Sunday last, were built around a widespread recognition of the need to bring about structural changes in the global economic system and a set of immediate measures with "genuine content" in the fields of commodities, trade and money and finance.

Conference analysts here note that the North has given away little despite the impressive solidarity of the Group of 77 for the first time in UNCTAD and its negotiable Buenos Aires platform coupled with its spirit of accommodation and adjustment.

The developed nations as a group, led by United States, turned this cooperative dialogue to its advantage and offered no meaningful response on any key issue.

UNCTAD VI also demonstrated that word and deed could be totally different judging by the highly positive plenary statements initially of most developed nations barring United States, and their unyielding stance till end. Finally when patch-up "consensus" drafts came before the plenary, reservations were far too many to make them look credible.

The results of UNCTAD VI are hardly promising for any new round of global negotiations in the near future under UN auspices though the Group of 77, despite its total disappointment, has kept the door open.

Strong opinion was building up within the Group of 77 including large, influential countries that they should not accept any "package" which lacked substance, especially in the inter-related fields of commodities, trade and money and finance.

Despite the Latin American group's call for rejection, the Group of 77, largely influenced by the Asian group's moderate line, persuaded itself to settle for the consensus drafts the value of which was further eroded by the Group B reservations.

One significant development in the last stage of UNCTAD VI, apparently weighing with the Group of 77, was the desire of the host country-Yugoslavia-to see that the conference did not end up in failure even if it did not produce a much talked of "Belgrade Declaration" which the Group B keenly looked for as a way out.

The chief spokesman of the Group of 77, Mr 'Abdullah Sa'id Osman (Somalia) cautioned the Group B ten days before the conference closed that "We have not come here to cover up our failure by latitudes and vague generalities". And at the closing session the Group of 77, through Mr Osman, reluctantly accepted what emerged conceding failure "in large measure" with no "worthwhile program" of immediate measures in key areas.

The principal failure of the conference lay in lack of agreement on the evolving character of the world economy and actions needed to be taken in a global context, both in the short term and in the longer run.

Such an agreement would have had a dramatic impact and marked a turning point in international economic relationships. However, Mr Gamani Corea, secretary-general of UNCTAD, tends to believe that the Belgrade deliberations have set in motion processes which would exert themselves in other forms and bring back into focus the need for recognition of the importance of development process to the world economy.

PROGRESS SEEN IN KOSOVO EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD061521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 6 Jul 83

["Opening report by Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council, on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is the most tragic consequence of the infernal plan of the Albanian chauvinists, nationalists, and irredentists for the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo as an introduction to the definitive assault by the enemy on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Denkov stressed. He added that the activity so far and the work done on preparing a new report confirm that only through joint and coordinated action by all the social factors in the Federation, in the Republic of Serbia and in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo can we arrive at important results in the struggle against the hostile counterrevolutionary forces of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Our social concern for the people, Denkov went on, who under unscrupulous pressures have to leave their homes, the homes of their ancestors, is not empty altruism but rather a struggle for the preservation of the gains of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, and in defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our community. This is the way the entire action of the organized socialist forces in Kosovo has been directed so far.

Simplifying the problem merely blunts the edge of the struggle, which must be energetic and effective. This is borne out by the fact that in the environments where this dimension of action is understood and accepted results have been forthcoming. In these environments, the mass action of the working people and citizens, led by the League of Communists, is growing and becoming stronger, providing an impulse and contribution to the strengthening of responsibility on the part of the competent state and administrative organs. And vice-versa, where the problem of emigration under pressure is seen merely as a demographic phenomenon, the greater dimensions of which have been caused by interhuman, economic, and other factors, the enemy, in effect, has had broad scope to operate and to achieve his goals.

Results show that only through revolutionary methods can the causes of these and other phenomena, similar in character and aims, be removed.

In Denkov's view, the enemies in Kosovo receive aid from abroad and have clear goals designed to separate the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia. There is no other way of interpreting the platform that the enemy sets out in the slogans and leaflets that extol an alien ideology, a different system, and a foreign state.

Boro Denkov went on to stress in his report that the enemy's scope for activity has been narrowed today and that a condition for further successful action is the organized activity of all organized forces. The elimination of all opportunism from the work of the state administration and judicial organs could considerably accelerate the process of stabilization in Kosovo, he said, adding that the need is imposing itself in an even more concrete form for efficiency in the executive and administrative organs and for the coordination of laws and regulations.

The fundamental positions put forward in the Federal Executive Council report on the implementation of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber conclusions concerning the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo under pressure are that the social climate and security situation have improved and that favorable conditions are being created for the further promotion of socialist self-management, socioeconomic and political relations, Denkov continued.

In this context, quote a lot has been done at the level of identifying and removing the causes of emigration under pressure of Serbs and Montenegrins and in returning to Kosovo those who want to return. However, we cannot be satisfied with the situation, as emigration is continuing, though at a lower rate, and the numbers of those returning, however politically important and encouraging this might be, are nevertheless limited and still largely symbolic.

The realization is encouraging and stimulative to our further activity, he warned, that in the work and living environments where the activity of the political, social, self-management, and state organs and organizations is concrete, where work is done with a sense of responsibility, where the meaning and goal of the hostile forces are understood and where continued and preventive action is taken without waiting for the consequences to ensue, where action is organized on the broadest social base, results are forthcoming and a reduction has come about in emigration with more of those who have moved out returning more rapidly. And the converse is true: Where this task is approached in a formal and bureaucratic way, without keen political reaction, emigration goes on because the pressures from the chauvinist and nationalist forces are not diminishing.

Boro Denkov then spoke about a new negative phenomenon that is torpedoing attempts to rectify the situation in Kosovo.

Recently, in some sectors of society, views and assessments regarding the policy for the faster development of Kosovo have been given a vociferous airing; they play into the hands of the enemy -- greater Albanian chauvinism, nationalism, and irredentism. At issue here are views expressed at the highest forums of the province; views that the Yugoslav policy of faster development for Kosovo contains concealed elements of the colonialization of Kosovo. These views lead objectively to the isolation of Kosovo, maintain the one-way flow of the population, and fuel fear of the chauvinists and nationalists.

This is all the more significant when one bears in mind the unavoidable fact that these chauvinistic outbursts are also used by the hostile propaganda machinery in Tirana that endeavors to gather the hostile forces in Kosovo around it. For this reason it is necessary to view the slogans about an ethnically pure Kosovo in the same light as those concerning the third colonialization of Kosovo, because both are essentially nationalist and chauvinist and directed against the brotherhood and unity, equality, rights, and freedom of the working people and against the sovereignty and integrity of Socialist Yugoslavia, he said.

Denkov went on to say that the nationalists and irredentists are no longer able to operate on a broad front but warned of the dangers that their illegal work is bringing.

Emigration, which is a problem of the greatest political gravity, warns us of the need to resist energetically the new, illegal methods of operation used by Albanian nationalism and irredentism and also to strengthen intranational trust and socialist togetherness, resolve more quickly the accumulated economic problems, and step up the struggle against all forms of nationalism and revanchism as a general prerequisite for the successful stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and as an important element in the overall stability of the country. By unmasking the counterrevolutionary platform and through intensive work with young people we are managing more than ever before to mobilize the young generation from the ranks of the workers and peasants and to wrest some of the indoctrinated schoolchildren and students from the clutches of the nationalists.

In the education system, scientific research institutes, cultural institutions, and information media the process of differentiation is not complete and the hard, laborious work in this sector is yet to come, Denkov concluded.